

ies or sub-divisions, and as many more supposed  
not yet classified. And of the unnumbered

the cut-worm, a tribe of the caterpillar, which eats the corn, cabbages, peas and beans, twelve species are known. Of the curculio family, more than a hundred species have been described. Of the weevil family, so destructive to potatoes, turnips, &c., two hundred species are known. The borer, that makes such destruction with orchards, has more than a hundred sub-divisions or almost fifty species.

upwards of sixty species. The extremely voracious canker-worm, or sometimes called spaw-worm, is a native of the United States, and is found, at least one hundred species. The plant-lice aphides, in numbers, are far beyond the limits of calculation, but with as formidable capacity as is a subject not for comedy, but tragically, worthy millions of tragedies all over the cultivated and uncultivated acres of our country. It is a pest, and a pest that for a long time, the epitome of agricultural knowledge, the science entomology found only a marginal notice. Even the *Journal of Cato*, of "What is good illage" it is mentioned.

It rapidly increases numbers of insects destructive to vegetation, is attributable to no supernatural cause, but is the destruction of the forests. Insects that found a retreat in the woods, now find lodgment in the clearings, deprived of the foliage of the forests, and are thus enabled to increase in numbers. Another great cause is in the destruction of birds. Every twelve in three feed partially or exclusively

is in exact proportion to the diminution of insectivore birds. Mr. Kilgipat of Ohio, writing to me, says: "The insects which are destroyed by law and every grove is full of them." The law is the law, but the opposition to the hopewell-law a few years since was so strong that a heavy fine is imposed upon any person capturing a nightingale, and a tax of \$5.00 is levied upon any person who kills a bird. It is just conception of the services of birds in destroying vegetable consuming insects. A couple of sparrows will destroy a great many insects, and a crow prevents the re-production of 42,000 destructive caterpillars. The woodpecker almost rivals the cuckoo in the number of insects which it destroys, and the crows and wire-worms. Naturalists compute that there are more than one hundred species of birds feed exclusively on insects.

It is, therefore, the want of discriminating between the friendly and unfriendly and insects—those which feed on the crops and those feeding upon the insects destroyed by the crops, that has caused the hopewell-law to be a destroyer of caterpillars, plant-life, and other insects, the lady-bird or lady-bug, scientifically named *Coccinella*.

But the more we attempt to explore the subject the more we find ourselves upon a widening, and so

ant to as it is vast. A subject commending itself to the Legislature, and I hope the resolution of the Senate, may be taken up by the Hon. ARTHUR SPOONER further upon the matter, in reply to the remarks of Mr. GODDARD, and in favor of the proposition to amend the law. The State entomological society is established before we have a State entomologist. He is needed now. The subject is one which has been discussed in the Legislature. Messrs. WATSON, FRENCH, ARTHUR and DISFELD formerly discussed the topic, and on the 12th of March, 1874, the following resolution was adopted: "The report on the topic 'are oats an exceedingly exhaustive crop to seed down with,' presented by Mr. ARTHUR, be read." Mr. ARTHUR said he knew there was a prevailing opinion that oats were not a good crop to seed down with, and he thought it would be better to sow down clovered oats to be as good a crop to seed down with as any other. He thought that the ground was not so barren or barley if the ground were only prepared with clover. Mr. FRENCH said that he had seen Mr. CARPENTER had not succeeded in obtaining a good catch of grass in seedling with oats. He knew of no other farmer who had obtained a good catch of the same land year after year, and another complained that they were an exhaustive crop. His complaint was not a new one, and it was not a new one, and it was abandoned as exhausting more corn than plants mentioned one instance where corn had been planted

in producing a good crop each year. He did not  
like the oat to be *exceedingly* exhaustive.  
MR. WARREN said that the culture of the oat in his  
county had been almost wholly abandoned. This topic  
was further discussed by several members until an  
adjournment was made.

CORRECTION. In the previous discussions on "The  
Winter Care of Farm Stock" Mr. Jeffers was reported  
as saying that he watered his cattle at 2 o'clock  
P. M. It should be 4 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—INFORMAL SESSION.

Fruit Culture was the topic discussed at the meet-  
ing this evening, which was presided over by HON.  
JAMES SMITH, Vice President of the Board. The attend-  
ance was large and the discussion interesting and  
valuable. The speakers were J. W. Smith, John F. Phillips,  
Arthur Foster of Gardiner, Gerald Dill of Phillips

severe seasons of 1866-7 and stated that trees in an orchard that were nearest to drains—the land being underdrained—suffered less than others. Other

others' remarks: upon this, and it was directed that, through draining is one of the first essentials of success. Mr. Foster made some highly practical and interesting remarks which his long experience as an orchardist and nurseryman qualified him to do in a most trustworthy manner. Mr. Bigelow thought we had many varieties of apples growing in our orchards, and said if he was a young man and was going to start a new orchard, he would have but few sorts; those of well known standard and hardy varieties. Mr. Wason and Major Dill spoke at some length of the cultivation of cranberries, the latter gentleman stating he had raised forty bushels the past season. He has promised us an account of his method of raising for our columns.

Board met at 2 o'clock.—Mr. SMITH in the chair.  
CARRINGTON read report on  
The following, which was adopted, was introduced  
by Mr. WATSON. "Ordered: That the Business Com-  
mittee be directed to report a list of topics for the in-  
terim." [To be reported upon by the several members  
at the next session.]  
Mr. ROGERS made a report upon Topic No. 11, "In-  
frastructure and telegraph wires interrupt and change  
the course of showers" was once read and laid upon  
the table.  
The committee upon Topic No. 12, "Should the use  
of horses be encouraged to the exclusion of oxen, for  
farm labor?"—Mr. Jeffers chairman—was read, and  
accepted and laid upon the table without assignment.  
The paper on "Oats as a crop to need with the  
wheat" was taken from the table, discussed at some length

[illegible]

and the records were sent to the records office.



The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

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 mously with his request.

**NOTICES.**

MR. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canvassing tour of the county.

144. **SCURGES** will call upon subscribers in Somerset County.

During the month of February

**Dress.**

There is no subject, aside from our food, that occupies the attention, particularly of the female swine.

more than that of dress. We do not intend to make  
 tirade here against the absurd fashions of dress.

cause we know that fashion is a great deal stronger

than we are. Perhaps there is no class so much to  
pitied as those who are terribly anxious to be in t

latest fashion, while they have no means wherewith

time, almost entirely lost sight of in carrying out the

designs of the tailor and the mantua-maker. Waste is that which embroiders a dress with trian-

and parallelograms, or frizzles the hair in the shape

absurdities of fashion. Our purpose here is rather

all the attention of our readers who live in this climate to the importance of properly dressing so as

be comfortable. In the first place, we should reve

the general order of dress, and see that the extremities are warmly clad. As it now is, we apply round the

waist from three to half a dozen thicknesses of cloth.

Now the physical tendency of this is to determine the

blood to the central organs, which give rise to inflammation of the lungs in the shape of lung fever.

large number of people in this State are swept

very winter by this disease. It is no uncommon thing to see very young children and even infants

with their arms bare to the elbows, because they look so pretty. A terrible retribution usually awaits

who thus expose their young children.

A resolution that it is the deliberate judgment of







